

vians to an Adriatic port which should not be fortified might not be an impossibility.

The British Foreign Office has informed the American Embassy here that very few American citizens remain in the interior of Asia Minor. Even before the request was received from Washington steps had been taken by British officials and warships to protect American citizens requiring assistance, and those wishing it had been received on board British warships. The American Embassy has formally expressed its thanks to the British authorities.

ASKS FOR ARMISTICE

Porte Applies Direct to Bulgaria, Is Report.

Constantinople, Nov. 12.—The Porte has applied direct to Bulgaria, seeking to arrange an armistice, according to the reports current in the capital.

There are rumors that the arrest of the Young Turk leaders is imminent. Mukhtar Pacha, who came here yesterday to ask for reinforcements, returned to Tchatalja today.

Mahmoud Shekfat Pacha, the noted commander who was recently appointed chief of the commissariat, has apparently been deprived of his office. He is walking about in mufti.

Seventeen soldiers and one officer, who fled before the enemy at Kirk-Kilisseh, were executed this morning in the outskirts of the city. The death sentence has spread panic through the remainder of the troops.

The sheiks have been agitating for the issuance of an imperial decree, ordering the reading of certain verses of the Koran and the reciting of prayers, which would greatly increase the labor of the imperial court and other departments, which are already overwhelmed with work.

In order to restrain their zeal, a communication has been sent to the sheiks recommending that they confine themselves to the continuance of invocations for the divine aid and assistance of the Prophet for victory to the Ottoman arms.

An open letter written by Prince Sebaheddin and addressed to the Sultan, published in the form of a pamphlet and sold in the streets. The proceeds will go to the benefit of the Red Crescent Society, and the pamphlet has been eagerly bought.

The prince says in substance: "The enemies of the country are not the Balkan States, but we ourselves, who have proved incapable of governing the country. If we take a lesson from past errors, then there is hope of improvement."

Eighteen new cases of cholera and three deaths were officially reported today.

BULGARS OCCUPY TOWNS ON SEA OF MARMORA

Encounter No Resistance at Any Point—Adrianople Slowly Starving.

Sofia, Nov. 12.—The Bulgarian troops reached the Tchatalja lines on Sunday without encountering resistance, according to a late official dispatch.

The Bulgarians, it is also officially announced, have occupied the towns of Rodosto, Eregli and Silivri, on the Sea of Marmora, and Midia, on the Black Sea.

The Bulgarian army operating in Macedonia has occupied Strumitza and Demirhisar.

The second Bulgarian army is drawing closer and closer its circle of investment at Adrianople. There is no truth in the reports that the Bulgarians sustained severe losses in the capture of Kartaltepe and Papaztepe.

The Bulgarian and Serbian troops engaged in the siege of Adrianople are working in hearty co-operation. Clashes with the Turkish garrison of that stronghold occur daily. Some of the Turkish troops taken prisoners in sorties of the garrison declare that conditions in the city are desperate. The population, they say, is on the verge of starvation, and it is thought the Turkish garrison will be starved out in ten days at the utmost. Supplies of bread, meat and sugar are now exhausted.

Large numbers of Turkish irregulars have been pillaging the villages around Adrianople. The Bulgarians have now succeeded in repressing these looters and establishing proper administration.

A column of seven hundred Turkish prisoners, with six officers, arrived in Sofia today.

Adrianople, Nov. 10 (Delayed).—All is quiet here. It is said that Serbian troops are co-operating with the Bulgarians besieging the city.

KING GEORGE IN SALONICA

Foreign Consuls in Conquered City Call on Monarch.

Athens, Nov. 12.—An official telegram from Salonica says that at 8 o'clock this morning the King, Prince George and Princess Alice left Ghida and after crossing the Vardar bridge on foot in a torrential rainstorm, boarded a special train for Salonica.

They arrived at the town now occupied by the Greeks shortly after 10 o'clock and were met at the station by Crown Prince Constantine, the other princes and the Metropolitan.

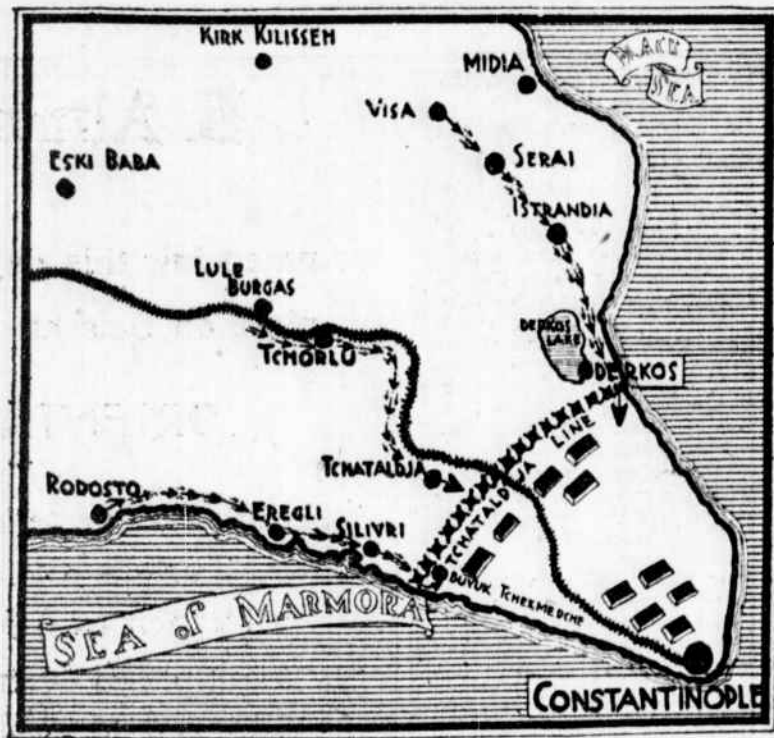
The King embraced his eldest son and the princes, and warmly greeted the senior officers, the band playing the national anthem. Then, accompanied by the crown prince, he reviewed the Evzones battalion. A crowd of several thousands assembled and cheered the King. All the houses were decorated with the Greek flag and the flags of the allies.

At the request of the King, a Te Deum will be sung in the Archiepiscopal Church to-morrow. The foreign consuls and the commanders of the foreign vessels at Salonica called at the house where his majesty is staying.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT SMYRNA

Smyrna, Nov. 12.—The British battleships Hibernia, Commonwealth, Dominion and Britannia, and the armored cruiser Black Prince and Cumberland arrived here today.

WHERE CONSTANTINOPLE'S FATE WILL BE DECIDED. Map showing the Bulgarian and Turkish armies on either side of the Tchatalja line of fortifications. The Bulgarians are reported to have turned the ends of the line at Durkos and Tchekmedche and to be attacking the center. Their positions are indicated by arrows. The Turkish defending army and the reserve army near Constantinople are indicated by black blocks.



SERBIAN PREMIER TALKS FIRMLY TO VIENNA ENVOY

Best Way for Austria to Show Friendship for Serbs Is to Waive Her Demands.

Belgrade, Nov. 12.—The newspaper "Pravda" says that the Austro-Hungarian Minister called to-day on Premier Pachich and proposed that Serbia should give guarantees that Austro-Hungarian industry and commerce would receive preferential treatment; that Serbia should not touch Albania and should not insist upon an outlet to the Adriatic, but be satisfied with an outlet to the Aegean Sea.

The minister personally advised the Premier to do his utmost to induce the Serbian government to accept these conditions, which he declared, would do much to improve the future relations between the two countries.

Premier Pachich replied that he could not give an answer until he had conferred with the other ministers. He had referred the matter to King Peter and the governments of the other allied states, and requested the Austro-Hungarian Minister to use his good offices to induce his government to waive its demands, which would be the best way for Austria-Hungary to display friendship; otherwise ill feeling on the part of Serbia toward Austria-Hungary would increase to the detriment of both countries.

The Serbian casualties at the battle of Perlepe (Prilip) are now stated to have numbered about three thousand, mostly slightly wounded. The Turks lost eight thousand men.

At the battle of Krushovo the Serbian losses totaled three hundred and the Turkish casualties seventeen hundred.

BUBONIC IN STAMBOUL?

Bridge Guarded to Prevent Spread of Disease to Pera.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Nov. 12.—Bubonic plague, not cholera, is said to be the dread disease which has appeared in Constantinople. The bridge of Galata is closely guarded so that infection may not spread from Stamboul to Pera.

Further testimony was received today of the woful unpreparedness of the Turks. Naval experts have been asking: "What happened to the Turkish navy?" The answer is now given.

Three cruisers actually started a naval campaign against the Bulgarians. One fouled a mine in the harbor of Varna and was blown up; a second blew out her own boilers in trying to escape the fire of a land battery. The third grounded on a reef just outside the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus.

One destroyer engaged with the Greeks in the little battle of the Gulf of Arts. A second destroyer was sunk by a Greek scout cruiser off Salonica. The rest of the Turkish navy was unfit for sea service.

The stories as to blank cartridges having been used unconsciously by the Bulgarians exposed to the fierce artillery and small arms fire of Serbians and Bulgarians are confirmed from first hand testimony. The excuse given is that an officer in charge of the ammunition "blundered." The blunder probably cost the Turks the loss of Kumanova and Kirk-Kilisseh, not to speak of the first decisive fighting around Adrianople, where the Redifs, "firing at swarms of men, led by priests carrying golden crosses, seeing that though their enemies were rushing at them in full sight, exposed and close at hand, neither wavered nor were wounded, themselves broke and ran." Julia Simon, the French war correspondent who wired this description to his newspaper, says "the ignorant peasant Redifs fondly believed they were assailed by gods or ghosts."

ANXIOUS FOR PUBLICITY

Greeks Think Bulgarians Are Getting More Than Their Share.

Athens, Nov. 12.—The Serbian and Greek armies have not yet joined in front of Monastir, where, it is reported, 50,000 Turks, under Ali Riza Pacha, are preparing for a vigorous defense.

The Greek gunboat Alpheos, patrolling the coast of Epirus, was fired on off Valona by concealed riflemen. The gunboat replied, destroying part of the Custom House.

The King's consent has been asked to summon further classes of reserves to the colors. Bitter comment is appearing in the Greek newspapers, complaining that the European press gives greater prominence to the victories of the allied armies than to those of the Greek army. This is alleged to be due to the organization of a news service by the allies.

It would appear from the Greek comments that no partition of the conquered territory was arranged before the war, and it is asserted that each belligerent is now endeavoring to occupy as much territory as possible, with an eye to the final division of the spoils.

The essentially Greek character of certain districts is pointed out, the allocation of which might lead to disputes in the future.

BELGIUM SCENTS DANGER

Premier Says if Powers Fight Country Will Be Occupied.

Brussels, Nov. 12.—At the opening of Parliament to-day the Premier, M. De Broqueville, in presenting the programme of the government, called attention to the disturbed political situation in Europe.

He pointed out that in the event of a general war probably all the powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality would be belligerents and that the occupation of Belgium would doubtless be attempted as one of the first decisive steps in the conflict. It was therefore the duty of Belgium to insure the defence of her territory by strengthening her army.

RUSSIA'S OFFER TO U. S.

Will Join England in Protecting Our Interests in Turkey.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Nov. 12.—Assurances were conveyed to the Department of State today by the Russian Embassy here that Russia will join with Great Britain in protecting American interests in Turkey and in Turkish waters. The embassy received special instruction from the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg to extend this assurance to the United States government.

State Department officials now feel less concern over the situation and believe that the danger to American missionaries and educators in the war zone has been minimized. Advice received to-day also stated that the six European powers are practically prepared for any emergency at Constantinople and that in case of necessity 200,000 men can be landed.

In the harbor are two British, two Russian, two French, two Italian, two Austrian and one German war vessel. In addition to the stationnaires regularly maintained there by the various nations. Another German vessel, a Spanish and a Dutch vessel and two Italian hospital ships are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Ambassador Rockhill reported to-day that the city was quiet, and that the Turkish government had adopted various precautionary measures to protect Americans and other foreigners in the event of hostilities breaking out.

SCUTARI HOLDS OUT

Montenegrin Campaign Marked by Some Reverses.

Rieka, Montenegro, Nov. 12.—The bombardment by the Montenegrins of Mount Tarabosh, on Lake Scutari, continued throughout Sunday. Toward evening the Turkish garrison withdrew to the highest points of the works. Their position was rendered so desperate by exposure to the snow and by lack of provisions that the defenders attempted later to abandon all their positions and to escape into the city of Scutari. They were, however, driven back by the Montenegrin troops.

Vienna, Nov. 12.—The situation in the neighborhood of the Turkish fortress of Scutari has undergone a change to the disadvantage of the Montenegrins attacking army, according to a correspondent of the "Reichspost" at San Giovanni di Medua.

The Montenegrins have been driven by the Turks from the plain to the south of Scutari, and are now in the vicinity of the Boyana River, while last week the Montenegrins had advanced as far as Alessio.

U. S. A. OFFICERS DISCUSS THE OTTOMAN DEBACLE

Dethronement of Abd-ul Hamid Marked the Beginning of the End for Turkey.

ARMY SERVICES STARVED

Desperate Hand-to-Hand Encounters Demonstrate That No Money Had Been Spent on Ammunition.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The secret of the almost complete failure of the supposedly invincible Turkish army is not far to seek, in the opinion of the officers of the general staff of the United States army, who are studying the question from every angle. False economy and poor administration are said to tell the story.

The American tactical experts have eagerly welcomed the opportunity to drop the purely theoretical and academic "paper war" problems which largely engaged their attention in time of peace for the study of the tremendous military events now in full play in the course of the bloodiest and most momentous war in two generations. Some of the officers are in a peculiarly favorable position to reason to a sound conclusion as to the causes for what is happening, having served in recent years either as military attaché or as observers attendant upon great military maneuvers held in the very country which now forms the seat of war.

"In the days of Sultan Abd-ul Hamid," said a prominent member of the general staff to-day, "the Turkish army would have swept away the allied forces like chaff before the wind. Paraphrasing that monarch had availed himself of the German Kaiser's offer (not disinterested, it is true, for he was seeking to sell Krupp guns to the Turks and to secure certain railway and trade concessions) to train the Turkish army on the German system.

Army Once Invincible. "Not only were the German military schools, corresponding to our West Point, thrown open to Turkish officers, who eagerly embraced the opportunity by hundreds, but a galaxy of brilliant German officers were sent to Turkey to instruct the Sultan's soldiers. At their head was Von der Goltz, one of the foremost soldiers of the world and afterward a field marshal in the German army. So effective was his work that, according to military experts, the Turkish army, fighting on its own ground, was practically invincible even against one of the great powers.

"Then came the downfall of the Sultan and the establishment of the new and the liberal sums of money formerly allotted to the maintenance of the army were diverted to the construction of public works on a large scale. The German instructors were dismissed and, a more serious error, because of their loyalty to the deposed Abd-ul Hamid, the Young Turkish officers educated in German schools and methods, the very flower of the army, were also driven off.

"Naturally disorganization began and progressed steadily, and with few competent and capable officers the army was soon afflicted with dry rot. Economy was the watchword and no new supplies were bought. The criticism of the officers of the recent engagements, to the effect that the French artillery of the Bulgarians was far superior to the German artillery of the Turkish army, was founded on a false premise, for the reports to the general staff here show that the German cannon were really of obsolete type, and that no guns of modern construction have been purchased for several years.

Muskets Without Ammunition. "But even with modern guns the unfortunate Turk would still have been at a great disadvantage, for by the same false rule of economy there have been no purchases for some time of ammunition, either for large or small arms. This explains the desperate hand to hand encounters of the Turks; they had no ammunition for their muskets, and one battery after another was abandoned to the Bulgarians, and the Serbians, Greeks and Montenegrins because the calissons were empty.

"There was one other and very important cause for the Turkish defeat," said the officer in conclusion, "and that was avoidable by any government alert to the situation in the Balkans. Old Abdul Hamid, through his spies, would surely have known what the present Turkish government failed to realize—that the Bulgarians and Serbians had entered into a secret alliance and were organizing for a secret struggle. When the critical moment came on September 30, and the order for mobilization went out, all of the Bulgarians were with their colors and

EUROPEAN TENSION RELAXES

Servia Maintains Unyielding Attitude Toward Austria, but Diplomatic Efforts Show Signs of Fruition—Russia Acts as Moderator in Dispute.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Nov. 12.—Although there was little direct news to support it, the feeling yesterday was that the tension created by the serious dispute between Austria and Servia had sensibly relaxed. This was the view taken in Paris and Berlin, and also reflected in diplomatic circles in London.

The ambassador in London of one of the great powers in an interview yesterday on the international situation said:

"The governments of the powers happily remain calm, however excited some of the newspapers may be. Our great aim is to prevent any issue of the war from becoming a matter between the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the Triple Entente (France, Great Britain and Russia).

"Whatever discussions may have taken place between these groups, it is a fact that no official utterance on their behalf has been made. This being so, it would be well not to attach too much importance to interested statements or interviews with ministers.

"One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that no one wants war. On the contrary, we are all determined to have peace, and do you think a question such as that now being so much talked of between Austria and Servia would be worth a general conflagration? We all think not."

At the same time there is no indication that Servia at present has any intention of giving way to Austrian pressure on the subject of Servia's demand for an outlet to the Adriatic. Austria's representations to Servia ask ready for battle within six days—a marvelous military record.

"It was four days before the Turkish army was mobilized, and then, in place of the 40,000 well trained troops which should have spread across the Thracian plains, from Macedonia to the Aegean Sea, there was a makeshift little army of 140,000 men, and this, too, composed in large part of worthless recruits, for another unpardonable error had been committed in allowing one-third of the whole army to be discharged even before the new conscripts had replaced them."

CHAUVINISTIC SERVILIANS

Officers Dream of New Empire to Include Bosnia.

Belgrade, Nov. 12.—The Greek General Souzo has arrived at Uskub and been received by King Peter. He said that there were 80,000 Greek troops before Salonica and that they would probably be divided to assist the Bulgarians at Tchatalja and the Servians at Monastir.

In the Austro-Servian difficulty some of the danger arises from the agitation of a group of Chauvinistic Servian officers who cherish hopes of successful resistance to the Austrian army and foster ambitions among the people of the resurrection of the medieval Servian Empire, to include Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These ambitions are deprecated in Servian official circles, but the question is whether the responsible government will be able to resist them.

HERE FROM SEAT OF WAR

Missionary Bishop Says Turk Should Be Driven Out.

The troubles in the Near East were referred to yesterday by a missionary who was in the Balkans two months ago, when Bishop John L. Nielsen, of Zurich, Switzerland, resident bishop in Europe of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declared that the Church was playing an important part in rewriting the map of Eastern Europe. Bishop Nielsen told the General Committee of Foreign Missions assembled in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, that although in numbers the Church did not appear strong in Bulgaria, the work of the missionaries was having a profound effect in awakening the dormant mind of the natives, who now fought to overthrow the yoke of the Turks.

"I hope the Turk will be driven out of Europe," he said. "I feel I should take the fastest returning steamer to get to the Balkans to learn of the true situation—not only to speak to the Methodist Church, but to the Christian world. I don't want to go there empty handed. I only trust that you, too, feel the hand of divine Providence in rewriting the map of Eastern Europe, and will help us in the work we are doing there."

Other missionaries told of the work the Methodist Episcopal Church was doing in Africa, China, India, Japan, Korea and the Philippine Islands. Several showed concern about the Church property in the Balkans, and one of the secretaries read a cable message received from the missionary working in Bulgaria telling that he had offered to co-operate with the Red Cross and asking for advice. The secretary said he had immediately cabled that he should co-operate with the Red Cross people to his utmost ability.

A mass meeting was held last night at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at which a number of the missionaries spoke on the general work of the foreign missions.

U. S. CRUISERS PUT TO SEA

Tennessee and Montana Begin Voyage to Turkey.

Delaware Breakwater, Del., Nov. 12.—The armored cruisers Tennessee and Montana, which left the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day for the Balkan war zone, passed out to sea at 6 o'clock to-night.

Communication with the cruisers will be maintained during their voyage across the Atlantic by the new wireless station at Arlington, near here. The vessels will be kept informed constantly as to the situation in Turkey. This will be the first real test the Arlington station has made with vessels at sea, although messages have been exchanged with the battleship Utah off the Virginia Capes.

SUNK AT BALBOA; REFLOATED.

Panama, Nov. 12.—The Pacific Mail steamer Newport, which was sunk at the Balboa wharf August 16 last, has been successfully refloated. She has been damaged to the extent of \$100,000.

GAYNOR DROPS HINT ABOUT RUNNING AGAIN

Tammany Hall Acted Reasonably with Him, He Intimates to East Side Audience.

CLEAN LITTLE TOWN, THIS

Editors and Clergymen Have Their Heads Filled with Vice, but That Isn't His Fault.

Mayor Gaynor addressed fifty members of the East Side Club, at Orchard and Broome streets—the hear of New York's East Side—last night, and, as usual, said kind things about his audience, attacked the newspapers and kept up his complaints against clergymen. Then he said a few kind words about his own administration.

Nothing new, of course, but for all that it was an interesting speech. There was a note sounded by the city's executive which some of his hearers believed was the call to loyal Gaynorites to rally round the Mayor's flag and start a movement for his renomination—on an independent ticket, if necessary.

The Mayor, while not naming the boss of Tammany Hall directly, made it plain that he meant Mr. Murphy when he dwelt on the folly of people voting in municipal elections as they voted in national elections.

"You hear some people saying that they would vote as their grandfathers and fathers voted, and would remain Republicans or Democrats until they died," said the Mayor. "What howling wildernesses are in the heads of people who talk like that! How does any person know he'll be in the same party when he dies? We have a Bull Moose party now that was undreamt of six months ago."

No Boss for This Mayor. After he had told of his efforts to rule the city well, and said he was satisfied with what he had done, the Mayor came down to brass tacks, and in this his audience saw his appeal for a renomination, either at the hands of Tammany or on an independent ticket. He said:

No political leader or boss or any one else on the outside has any control over the Tammany House Department, the Dock Department, or any other department of this city.

Wouldn't it be easier for me to turn the city government over to "Sam" Koenig or to somebody else and go on my way? If anything went wrong I'd have at least one party to back me up. But instead of a party to back me up, I have the people, but they are too busy as a rule to bother about me. Instead, they go around trying to dig pitfalls for me.

My country would be much easier if I reposed on some party, so that if I needed a man for the position of Tammany House Commissioner or of Police Commissioner I could send to the leader of the party for one. But I must say that to do that would be prostituting government, so that I would not countenance it.

The Mayor then told of his experiences after being elected, saying that certain persons made suggestions to him as to whom he should name for this or that position, but he said that he appointed only those he wanted.

"But they," added the Mayor, meaning the leaders of Tammany Hall, said: "Well, you are Mayor, and you must do what you think best." So I have had no growl, no quarrel with anybody. I must say they have all been reasonable with me. I must say that. If they didn't get what they wanted they certainly have been reasonable and handsome toward me. I never will say otherwise than this.

This part of the Mayor's address was a source of merriment to his hearers, who, catching his meaning, responded quickly with laughter and applause.

Continuing, the Mayor said: Every infamy and every crime has been charged to this section of the city. I stood against it from the start. I have always said that the people here are as intelligent as any in this town, and even more so, than some in other parts of the city.

You know, I suppose, that there is crime everywhere. There is immorality everywhere. And vice everywhere. And I suppose you know where there is a long list of vices. But there are certain professions and others in this town, when you mention their name they are filled with only one thing—nasty vice. When I say vice I mean all the vices and I don't forget bearing false witness against your neighbor, either, or lying about public officials, or any of the other vices of vice down here is not greater than elsewhere.

Crime is incident to a community like this, as to all others. There is crime on this, as to all others. There is immorality in the country. There is theft in the country. I live in the country half the year, and I am not by the book, and I was brought up also in the country.

Gaynor Takes Up Rosenthal Case. Speaking on the Rosenthal murder, the Mayor said he would not have been surprised had "the top men in the Police Department" been found to be grafting along with Becker. On this score he said:

A handful of criminals get together and do a murder. Why, that happens all over the world. One member of the police force out of ten thousand was found to be in with those criminals and taking graft from them, and making money out of the community with them; and the murder was the result. And you would think to hear some people talk, and you would think from reading some of our dirty, low-lived newspapers, that not only was this section here of the city but the whole city reeking with vice and crime.

The alderman of old London who is to be the next Lord Mayor was in to see me not long ago, and he said the thing that attracted him most of all in this city, and he walked all over it out of curiosity night and day—was the absolute outward propriety of the streets everywhere. That he went in all sections of the city. He said he never in his life—and he had traveled all over Europe—saw so few drunken people, so few disorderly people. He said it was the most orderly city that he ever saw in the streets and outwardly.

The Mayor assured his hearers that he had weeded two-thirds of the grafting out of the Police Department, and hoped to weed out the other third. And the same thing, he added, he had done in other departments.

MOSLEM REVOLT IN CHINA

Rising of 5,000 Men Presages Further Serious Troubles.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Peking, Nov. 12.—The Governor of the Sin-Kiang province telegraphs to the authorities here that five thousand Mahometans at Urumchi have revolted. He demands immediate reinforcements, as this movement is feared to be part of a general rising.

Reports from other Mahometan centres show signs of unrest, and it is thought that there will be a serious revolt unless the government takes strong action. If the Mahometans are successful in their first outbreak the revolution may spread, as it did in the Mahometan rebellion of 1861, which lasted seventeen years and cost five million lives.

DIAZ SAID TO HAVE FLED

Rebel Leader in This Country, Asserts Mexican Junta Leader.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 12.—Andres Garza Galan, leader in the Mexican revolutionary junta in Texas, confirmed to-day the report from Mexico that General Felix Diaz had escaped and now is in the United States. According to Galan, General Diaz fled from Vera Cruz last Friday and boarded a launch, proceeding northward at night to a point a few miles north of Tampico.

Disembarking, friends provided him with a disguise, and he took a train on the National lines for Matamoros, where he crossed to Brownsville, Tex., then going to Galveston or New Orleans.

It is intimated by members of the junta that the prison guards purposely allowed the condemned man to get away. They decline to divulge Diaz's whereabouts, fearing he will be captured by United States officers.

LAWYER SUE, ARRESTED

Accused of Criminal Talk With Another's Wife.

John Laroque, connected with the legal department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, was arrested yesterday by a deputy sheriff in an unusual proceeding brought against him by Joseph G. Wilson, who asks \$50,000 for criminal conversation with his wife, Mrs. Carmen I. Wilson.

The specific offence charged against the railroad lawyer, it is alleged, took place on October 13 at the home of Laroque, at No. 610 West 159th street. Other similar offences, it is alleged, occurred on numerous other occasions and at divers places.

On the specific date mentioned by Wilson, it is alleged that he, Dr. Henry D. Long and John O. Kane made a raid on the apartment of Laroque, and there found him and Mrs. Wilson under circumstances that the husband thought were sufficient to warrant him in bringing a suit for divorce against his wife. This suit has been brought, and Mrs. Wilson has made a general denial of the allegations, but Wilson says the answer is not sworn to.

Wilson said in his application for an order of arrest that Laroque was much out of the city, and he feared that he might leave the state. The defendant gave \$500 bail.

Wilson and his wife were married on July 26, 1900, in Santurce, Porto Rico, which is a suburb of San Juan. They have three children—Martha, eleven years old; Joseph, eight, and Dolores, two.

HOW GEORGIA VOTED.

Atlanta, Nov. 12.—The popular vote cast for Presidential candidates in Georgia on November 5 was officially announced today, as follows: Wilson, 58,171; Roosevelt, 22,010; Taft, 5,151; Debs, 1,014; Chafin, 147.

On